

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

FOR THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

1982

prepared by the DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS,
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HIGHLIGHTS

Wisconsin's labor force grew at amazing rates during the 1970's. Such growth occurred because the 1950's baby-boom population reached working age and because women of all ages dramatically increased participation in the labor force. During the current recession, labor force growth slowed and even reversed in certain months. That is usual in a recession. Growth will continue with economic recovery, but a slower pace. The low birth rates of the 1960's limits the number of people reaching labor force age.

Population growth and shifts to non-urban areas still prevails in the state. Those movements are possible, at lease in part, because of Wisconsin's diverse economy.

While racial and ethnic minority population have grown, their proportion to the population as a whole remains small. Minorities continue to have higher unemployment rates than non-minorities.

Recovery from the current recession has been slow. Long-term unemployment and economic hardship persist for many. There are hopeful signs, however, in recently lower interest rates and lower inflation rates.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE

In the north-central section of the United States with its harsh extremes of sub-zero winters and hot, humid summers, is Wisconsin. The state's position includes it in both the Mid-west industrial belt and also the agricultural "bread basket" of the country. There is a natural attractiveness in the state's northern forests, its rolling prairie lands, its 7,000 inland lakes. Tourism is a significant employer in the growing service industry. Lake Superior touches its north, and Lake Michigan sprawls beside the state's eastern edge, allowing international ports, through the St. Lawrence Seaway, for Wisconsin products. Most of the western boundary is formed by the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers. Bordering states include populous Illinois to the south, Iowa and Minnesota on the west, and the upper peninsula of Michigan on the north-east.

Wisconsin is 26th in size among the 50 states; it is home for a little over 2 percent of the country's population; the state's mix of agriculture and industry reflects the nation as a whole. Wisconsin's real strength is not its averageness, but its people. The state's history of progressive reform at the workplace results in a skilled and productive labor force.

The preliminary results of the 1980 Decennial Census shows a population of 4,689,055, an increase of 271,234 or 6.14 percent over 1970. Migration from the "snow belt to the sun belt"? There was probably some. Net migration was negative (out of the state); but the net was small, about 7,000. Thus, in-migration almost matched out-migration, and natural increase of population, births minus deaths, was the greatest component of total population gain. Though population growth in the decade of the 70's was only sixty percent of the growth of the 60's, the trend to fewer children per family is a major factor.

Wisconsinites left the cities for the rural areas during the seventies. Many of the northern and western counties, which previously suffered population losses, made significant gains. Of the 28 over-twenty-thousand-resident municipalities, 17 lost population. Three others had only marginal increases.

Yet, only four counties show a population decrease. People moved out of cities, but not too far. That trend may change as the cost of transportation to work increases. Other people moved from cities and urban counties, but their loss was masked by natural gains in the population - births minus deaths.

Manufacturing -- especially heavy manufacturing -- comprises a very important part of Wisconsin's economy, employing nearly a half million people. Wisconsin products are sold throughout the United States and much of the world. Wisconsin is strong in machinery, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, castings and forgings, metal stampings, food processing, millwork, veneer, paper and paper products, plywood, leather products, and fabricated metals. The emphasis is on hard goods: 65 percent of the people in manufacturing produce "durables." Among Wisconsin's well-known products are automobiles, trucks, outboard motors, farm tractors, electric generators, paper, shoes, beer, malted milk, flashlights, overalls, snowmobiles and all varieties of boats.

Wisconsin, America's leading dairy state, ranks first in milk cows, milk produced, sweetened condensed milk and malted milk powder, and American, Muenster, Brick, Limburger, Italian and Blue Mold cheese, and ranks second in Swiss cheese and butter production. It ranks first or second in production of peas, corn, beets, and cabbage for kraut, and is a leading truck farming state.

Some 93,000 farms occupy 18.6 million acres, about half the state area; thus, the average farm consists of 200 acres. Wisconsin also has over 15 million acres of commercial woods, in which the yearly growth exceeds the amount of timber cut. Much is used for paper-making pulp and some for construction lumber.

Wisconsin's total population grew during the 1970's decade, and will continue growing, at least to the 1983 short-range projection year. The pace of population growth will slow, however, in the 1980 to 1983 period.

The state's growth during the 1970's was not as fast as the nation as a whole. While the nation grew by 11.4 percent, Wisconsin grew 6.5 percent. Total growth for the state amounted to over a quarter of a million (288,036) people and is projected to grow by 80,233 from 1980 to 1983.

Net natural gain of population, births minus deaths, is what caused most of the state's population growth. Net migration is only a minor factor in Wisconsin's changing population. In 1970, Wisconsin's population composed 2.17 percent of the nation's population; in 1980, only 2.08 percent. During the second half of the decade, Wisconsin failed to attract residents in proportion to national population growth. Actual migration from the state, however, was only slightly more than in-migration. Migration is significant in the urban and rural distribution of population. Throughout the 70's decade and to 1983, there has been and will continue to be a shift of population away from urban areas to suburban and rural areas.

The economically most significant demographic change for Wisconsin is the aging of the post-war baby boom population. Between 1970 and 1980, the 16 through 21 year old population increased by 80,950; and the 22 through 44 age group grew by 343,513. Between 1980 and 1983, the 16 through 21 year olds will decrease by 78,050 and the 22 through 44 year olds will increase 143,616. The aging of the baby-boom population to prime working age should result in strong labor force attachment and employment and unemployment will be more influenced by economic conditions than by changing labor force participation. The lower birth rates which began in the 60's and which are now showing as decreases in the 16 through 21 year old population should result in lower teen-age unemployment.

Although Wisconsin's total population is one-fiftieth of the nation's, racial minorities compose a segment of the state's residents that is typical of the country. In 1980, racial minorities account for about 16.8 percent of national population. Minorities are only about 5.0 percent of Wisconsin's 1980 population. While the non-White population is projected to grow at very high rates, the relatively small portion of minorities means that absolute growth will be relatively small.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES FOR
THE STATE OF WISCONSIN BY AGE, RACE, SEX
1970 - 1980

Population Characteristics	Census ¹ Population		Absolute Change 1970 - 1980	Percent Change 1970 - 1980
	1970	1980		
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Age/Sex, Total	4,417,731	4,705,767	288,036	6.5
Male, Total	2,167,373	2,305,427	138,054	6.4
16-17	88,970	94,477	5,507	6.2
18-19	82,158	95,828	13,670	16.6
20-21	64,444	92,578	28,134	43.7
22-24	93,702	131,672	37,970	40.5
25-44	483,825	625,921	142,096	29.4
45-54	232,289	223,162	-9,127	-3.9
55-64	195,315	207,108	11,793	6.0
65/Over	206,703	233,662	26,959	13.0
Female, Total	2,250,358	2,400,340	149,982	6.7
16-17	85,479	90,513	5,034	5.9
18-19	84,941	96,955	12,014	14.1
20-21	78,035	94,626	16,591	21.3
22-24	100,917	131,150	30,233	30.0
25-44	492,868	626,082	133,214	27.0
45-54	243,642	229,783	-13,859	-5.7
55-64	209,087	228,885	19,798	9.5
65/Over	266,162	330,535	64,373	24.2

¹1970 and 1980 Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES FOR
STATE OF WISCONSIN BY AGE, RACE, SEX
1980 - 1983

Population Characteristics	Population		Absolute Change 1980 - 1983	Percent Change 1980 - 1983
	1980 ¹	1983		
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Age/Sex, Total	4,705,767	4,786,000 ²	80,233	1.7
Male, Total	2,305,427	2,340,632 ³		
16-19	190,305	157,915	-32,390	-17.0
20-21	92,578	87,309	-5,269	- 5.7
22-44	757,593	862,805	105,212	13.9
45-54	223,162	221,217	-1,945	- 0.9
55/Over	440,770	442,968	2,198	+ 0.5
Female, Total	2,400,340	2,445,368	45,028	1.9
16-19	187,468	158,780	-28,688	-15.3
20-21	94,626	82,923	-11,703	-12.4
22-44	757,232	795,636	38,404	5.1
45-54	229,783	234,082	4,299	1.9
55/Over	559,420	606,503	47,083	8.4

¹1980 Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

²State of Wisconsin, Dept. of Administration

³Labor Market Projections Model, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES FOR
STATE OF WISCONSIN BY RACE AND SEX
1970 - 1983

Population Characteristics	1970 Census	1983 LBL Projections	Absolute Change 1970-1983	Percent Change 1970-1983
Male, Total	2,167,373	2,340,632	173,259	8.0
White	2,090,226	2,200,435	110,209	5.3
Black	62,116	93,655	31,539	50.8
Other	15,031	46,540	31,509	209.6
Female, Total	2,250,358	2,445,368	195,010	8.7
White	2,168,733	2,297,622	128,889	5.9
Black	66,108	99,590	33,482	50.6
Other	15,517	48,158	32,641	210.4

Note: Comparisons of the "Other" category may be misleading due to different methods of counting in the 1970 and 1980 Census.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACIAL STATUS
1970 - 1983

State of Wisconsin

Age	Total		1970				1983			
	1970	1983	White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	4417731	4786000	2090226	2168733	77147	81625	2200436	2297621	140196	147747
0-4	382227	352468	184923	176395	10496	10110	160529	155177	18741	18021
5-9	461184	349686	225046	216801	10496	10795	159932	156455	16936	16363
10-14	474178	364534	23143	221284	10466	10454	169530	168796	13270	12936
15-19	433153	395869	211761	205982	8873	8560	185523	186643	11571	11831
20-24	337098	425580	147933	170632	6278	7507	203186	191281	15086	16027
25-29	272746	438346	129755	130129	5021	5749	218734	183249	17905	18458
30-34	233701	389084	110924	113737	4277	5577	195178	166196	13498	14213
35-39	226021	320187	108115	109936	4198	4856	153231	149977	7834	9144
40-44	244225	255476	117489	118604	3986	4239	119769	123230	5693	6784
45-49	243723	224432	115622	120056	3202	3225	101811	111986	4631	6004
50-54	232208	220867	110431	117296	2364	2417	100714	111199	4060	4893
55-59	215918	223837	102801	110243	1986	2096	101540	115140	3325	3833
60-64	188484	208013	89736	95804	1547	1618	91993	110681	2481	2857
65-69	155911	182157	71515	82515	1181	1172	77940	100282	1764	2170
70-74	128259	187069	56068	70643	754	862	73791	109731	1556	1990
75+	188795	248395	76175	110062	799	1014	86734	157597	1844	2221

Source: 1970 Census - Tables 19 & 20, General Population Characteristics Wisconsin PC (1)-B51, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1983 Population Characteristics - Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

WISCONSIN STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(SMSA's)

<u>SMSA</u>	<u>Counties Included</u>	<u>Population</u>	
		<u>1970</u>	<u>1981</u>
Appleton-Oshkosh	Calumet	27,604	31,386
	Outagamie	119,398	129,603
	Winnebago	129,946	131,769
		<u>276,948</u>	<u>292,758</u>
Eau Claire	Chippewa	47,717	52,137
	Eau Claire	67,219	79,685
		<u>114,936</u>	<u>131,822</u>
Green Bay	Brown	158,244	177,142
Janesville-Beloit	Rock	131,970	139,157
Kenosha	Kenosha	117,917	123,574
La Crosse	La Crosse	80,468	92,173
Madison	Dane	290,272	325,785
Wausau	Marathon	97,457	111,329
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1,054,249	964,675
	Ozaukee	54,461	67,026
	Washington	68,839	85,291
	Waukesha	231,335	282,521
		<u>1,408,884</u>	<u>1,399,513</u>
Racine	Racine	170,838	173,422
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	96,660	101,104
SMSA TOTAL		2,944,594	3,067,779
SMSA portion of total population		66.7%	64.8%

Wisconsin shares the Duluth-Superior SMSA with the state of Minnesota. The SMSA is composed of Douglas County, Wisconsin and St. Louis County, Minnesota. Douglas County for Wisconsin purposes is classified as a Labor Market Area.

The eleven Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the state gained population as a whole. The Milwaukee area is the only one with a population loss. In the Milwaukee area, significant gains in Ozaukee, Washington and Waukesha counties did not offset the 89,574 population loss of Milwaukee County.

The SMSA's, though gaining in absolute population, lost in percentage of total population.

Urban Population, inhabitants of cities with at least 20,000 residents, decreased from 1970 to 1981:

	<u>Urban Population</u>	<u>Urban Percent of Total</u>
1970	1,992,178	45.1%
1981	1,888,794	39.9%

From 1970 to 1981, forty-five counties grew by at least 2,750 people; a 250 per year average.

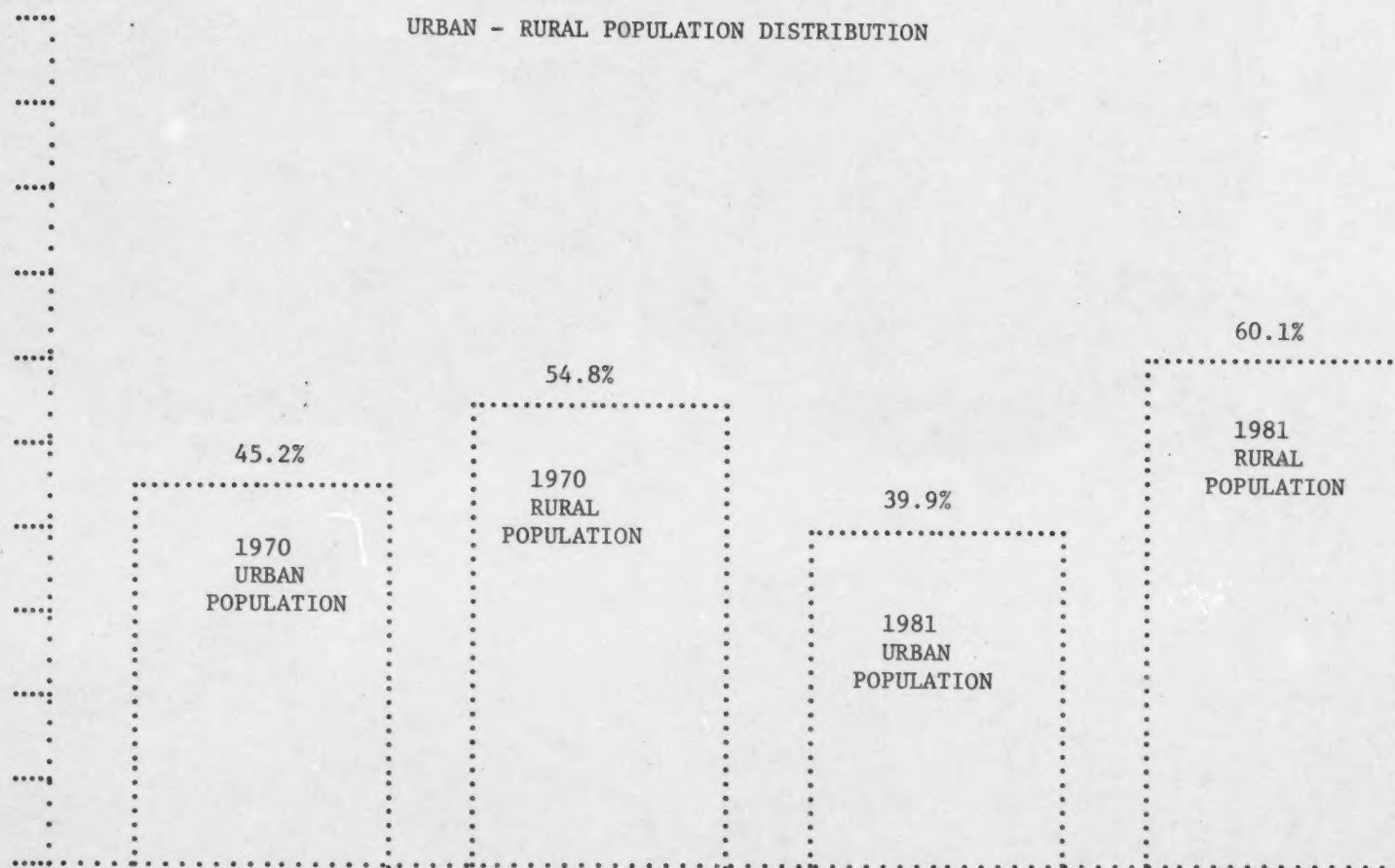
Of the 250-per-year-growth counties, thirty-six had a growth rate of at least 10 percent. Eleven of those counties are urban, 25 are rural. (Urban defined as at least 50% living in urban areas.)

Of the eleven urban "high growth" counties, five grew because of Net Natural Gain (NNG) in population. (Births minus deaths). Migration was the major growth component in only six --- and three of those six absorbed immigrants from a larger, neighboring urban county-Milwaukee.

Thus, if such a thing as a resident attraction index existed, only three of Wisconsin's twenty-three urban counties would rate a plus value.

Of the twenty-five rural "high growth" counties, in only three Net Natural Gain contributed most of the growth. Twenty-two of twenty-five rural counties had high growth due to in-migration. Twenty-two of the state's 49 rural counties had high-immigration syndrome.

URBAN - RURAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



PER CAPITA INCOME GROWTH 1974 - 1979

Per Capita income of Wisconsin counties has increased in different rates. When the counties are grouped into rural and urban and further into high growth and low growth counties, significant differences are apparent between the urban and rural counties, but not between the high growth and low growth counties within either urban or rural settings. Those rural counties which grew rapidly between 1970 and 1981 did not enjoy a significantly more rapid growth of per capita income than their rural neighbor which grew little. High-growth rural counties, in fact, had lower per capita income growth than urban counties which grew little or not at all. Part of the cause is that there has been a migration of retirement-age population to rural counties. That explanation alone is insufficient.

Urban Counties with less than 10% population growth 1970 - 1981

	<u>\$ Increase</u>		<u>\$ Increase</u>
Ashland	2,837	Milwaukee	3,618
Chippewa	2,619	Outagamie	3,496
Douglas	3,333	Racine	3,582
Fond du Lac	3,213	Rock	3,655
Kenosha	3,272	Sheboygan	3,745
Manitowoc	3,184	Winnebago	3,553

Avg. = 3,342

Urban Counties with at least 10% and at least 2,750 population growth

Brown	3,231	Lincoln	2,964
Calumet	3,528	Ozaukee	3,875
Dane	3,353	Washington	3,302
Eau Claire	2,491	Waukesha	3,748
Jefferson	3,315	Wood	3,117
La Crosse	2,927		

Avg. = 3,259

PER CAPITA INCOME GROWTH 1974 - 1979

Rural Counties with less than 10% or less than 2,750 population growth 1970-1981

<u>\$ Increase</u>		<u>\$ Increase</u>	
Bayfield	2,278	Kewaunee	3,013
Buffalo	2,880	Lafayette	3,267
Clark	2,841	Langlade	2,419
Columbia	3,133	Menominee (incl. in Shawano Co.)	
Crawford	2,286	Pepin	2,451
Dodge	3,337	Price	2,938
Florence	2,310	Richland	2,753
Forest	2,129	Rusk	2,674
Grant	3,022	Shawano	2,749
Green Lake	3,323	Taylor	2,928
Iowa	2,678	Vernon	2,882
Iron	2,724	Washburn	2,227
Jackson	2,359		

Avg. = 2,733

Rural Counties with at least 10% and at least 2,000 population growth

<u>\$ Increase</u>		<u>\$ Increase</u>	
Adams	2,086	Pierce	3,029
Barron	3,380	Polk	2,657
Burnett	2,532	Portage	2,902
Door	3,347	St. Croix	2,929
Dunn	2,514	Sauk	3,475
Green	3,588	Sawyer	2,324
Juneau	2,609	Shawano	2,749
Marathon	3,074	Trempealeau	1,801
Marinette	3,059	Vilas	2,570
Marquette	2,148	Walworth	2,758
Monroe	2,749	Waupaca	2,789
Oconto	2,738	Waushara	2,729
Oneida	2,804		

Avg. = 2,774

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE GROWTH

The number of people in the labor force varies due to changes in the number of people who are of working age, 16 years of age or over. The labor force also changes due to changes in the age and sex composition of the population.

The labor force participation rate is another factor determining the size of the labor force. The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population 16 years of age or over who work or look for work. This rate changes due to complex economic, cultural, and social causes.

Growth Due to Demographic Factors

The age and sex composition of the population is important in determining labor force size because the labor force participation rate is different for different age and sex groups. These specific labor force participation rates are highest for men age 25-44, and lower for younger workers, older workers, and women.

We can study labor force changes due to demographic factors by holding constant these age specific labor force participation rates. We can relatively accurately project future labor force changes due to demographic factors because this future labor force has already been born.

The bulge in the population caused by the higher birth rates of the 1950's is working itself up through the age groups like a bubble. This bubble will be followed by another containing smaller numbers because of the lower birth rate in the mid 1960's. You can see the bulge in the following table.

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL
LABOR FORCE BY AGE WITH PARTICIPATION
RATES HELD CONSTANT*, WISCONSIN

<u>Age</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
15-19	10.2	10.1	9.1	7.2	6.1
20-24	13.5	15.6	15.5	14.3	11.5
25-34	21.0	23.1	26.5	29.1	28.8
35-44	19.9	17.8	18.3	20.7	24.8
45-54	19.2	17.7	15.5	14.3	15.4
55-64	12.8	12.3	11.6	11.0	10.0
65+	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0

*Using 1980 "A" rate estimates.

Because of this population bulge, the labor force grew by 1.9% per year from 1970 to 1975, a growth of about 33,500 per year. Between 1975 and 1980, this population bubble caused a labor force growth of 1.8% per year, or about 37,900 per year. (Actual total growth was greater and faster due to changes in the labor force participation rate, and dramatic increases of women in the labor force.)

Between 1980 and 1985, this population bubble will cause a labor force growth of 1.3% per year, or about 30,000 per year. This increase will be primarily in the labor force ages 25-44. This age group will increase about 3.7% per year, or 38,000 per year. There will be fewer young workers ages 16-19, but there is not likely to be any general shortage of workers.

Between 1985 and 1990, the population bubble will be followed by the results of the lower birth rates in the mid-1960's. The labor force will grow only .9% per year due to demographic factors, an annual increase of only about 22,000.

Growth Due to the Participation Rate

During the 1970's, the labor force participation rate grew rapidly. Between 1970 and 1975, Wisconsin's labor force grew at an astounding annual average rate of about 3.22%, or 58,800 per year. Much of this growth was due to the increase in the labor force participation rate.

Between 1975 and 1980, the Wisconsin labor force grew an average of 2.0% per year, or 43,000 per year. The increase in the labor force participation rate had added practically 1.0% per year to the labor force.

To illustrate how great this growth has been, consider 1950 to 1960 growth. The labor force grew from 1,398,000 to 1,647,000, an average of 24,900 per year. Between 1960 and 1970 the labor force grew from 1,647,000 to 1,830,000, an average growth of 18,300 per year.

Changes in the unemployment rate could also add to potential employment growth. The youth unemployment rate is always much higher than the adult rate. The smaller numbers of youth in the labor force in 1985 and 1990 should reduce the unemployment rate somewhat. At the present, there are a large number of unemployed. There also is a reserve of people who are discouraged, or at least not encouraged, by lack of job opportunities and who are not entering the labor force. So it is unlikely that there will be general shortages of labor in the near future. However, reduced training during periods of high unemployment can add to future shortages of workers with needed skills.

Projection for 1983 indicates growth of the Wisconsin labor force. In a 1981 to 1983 period, that growth will be between 29 to 84 thousand people. During that same period, unemployment could vary from a nearly 10 thousand decrease to an over 38 thousand increase. An improving economy can reduce the number of laid off workers, but usually also attracts new job seekers and re-entrants to the labor force. The medium estimate of 8.1 unemployment is based on high labor force growth.

Employment improvement will vary depending on the age, race and sex of a worker. High unemployment rates will remain for teenagers and non-Whites. The women's unemployment rate will be slightly above men's.

The number of 16 through 19 year olds unemployed will range from 36.5 thousand to 46.5 thousand by next year. All but the highest end of the range would be an improvement over 1981's 43 thousand unemployment figure for teens.

However, a decrease in their unemployment will not lower the teenage unemployment rate. That is because there will be fewer teens in the labor force. The lower birth rates of the 1960's is now causing lower labor force levels for teenagers.

The White majority portion of the labor force is projected at 2,275.6 thousand for the lowest level and 2,327.4 thousand for the maximum. The high level would be an increase of about 29 thousand from 1981; but the lower projection would be a decrease. The medium estimates of unemployment 171.7 thousand, is about the same as in 1981. The small amount of growth of the White labor force (and decrease of the low level projection) is likely due to a change in definition between the 1970 and 1980 census. Some people, such as Asian Indians, were considered White non-minorities in the 1970 census but other non-Whites in the 1980 census. The projection model depends on both the 1970 and 1980 census. This shift in definitions also contributed to the growth of over 50 thousand in the non-White labor force. Along with the expanded non-White labor force will be higher levels of unemployment. Even the lowest estimate of non-White unemployment will be an increase of nearly 10 thousand.

The number of women in the labor force will grow in the 1981 to 1983 period. The increase amounts to between 5 and 30 thousand. Only the lowest unemployment estimate for women in 1983 shows improvement over 1981; and then only slight improvement. This suggests that with more women entering or re-entering the labor force many will not be successful in finding employment. Historically, women have had higher unemployment rates than men. That was not true in 1981. During recessions, unemployed women are more likely to withdraw from the labor force than unemployed men. The labor force participation rate for women drops significantly at the twenty years of age category. For men, the rate increases. This, together with the lower birth rates of the 1960's, may result in women composing a smaller portion of the total labor force.

1981 LABOR FORCE
(in thous.)

	Labor Force	Unemployed	% Unemployed
Total			
16-19 yrs.	239.0	43.0	18.0
20-24	355.0	48.0	13.5
25-44	1,102.0	65.0	5.9
45-64	614.0	28.0	4.6
65+	60.0	1.0	1.7
	<u>2,370.0</u>	<u>185.0</u>	<u>7.8</u>
White			
16-19 yrs.	233.0	40.0	17.2
20+	2,065.0	131.0	6.3
	<u>2,298.0</u>	<u>171.0</u>	<u>7.4</u>
Nonwhite			
16-19 yrs.	6.0	3.0	50.0
20+	67.0	11.0	16.4
	<u>73.0</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>19.2</u>
Male			
16-19 yrs.	118.0	24.0	20.3
20+	1,219.0	83.0	6.8
	<u>1,337.0</u>	<u>107.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>
Female			
16-19 yrs.	122.0	19.0	15.6
20+	912.0	59.0	6.5
	<u>1,034.0</u>	<u>78.0</u>	<u>7.6</u>

Source: Current Population Survey, Annual Average 1981

1983 LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS
(Thous.)

	High Est.	Low Est.
Total		
16-19 yrs.	208.0	203.4
20-24	345.0	337.3
25-44	1,211.8	1,184.8
45-64	608.8	595.2
65+	80.4	78.6
	<u>2,454.0</u>	<u>2,399.4</u>
White		
16-19 yrs.	199.7	195.3
20-24	323.8	316.6
25-44	1,137.2	1,111.9
45-64	587.6	574.5
65+	79.0	77.2
	<u>2,327.4</u>	<u>2,275.6</u>
Nonwhite		
16-19 yrs.	8.2	8.1
20-24	21.2	20.7
25-44	74.8	72.9
45-64	21.2	20.7
65+	1.4	1.4
	<u>126.6</u>	<u>123.8</u>
Male		
16-19 yrs.	102.5	100.1
20-24	185.2	181.1
25-44	710.0	694.3
45-64	345.6	337.9
65+	46.6	45.5
	<u>1,389.9</u>	<u>1,358.9</u>
Female		
16-19 yrs.	105.5	103.2
20-24	159.8	156.2
25-44	501.7	490.6
45-64	263.2	257.4
65+	33.9	33.1
	<u>1,064.1</u>	<u>1,040.5</u>

SOURCE: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Projections Model

1983 UNEMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
(Thous.)

	High	Medium	Low
Total			
16-19 yrs.	46.5	41.4	36.5
20-24	49.2	43.8	38.6
25-44	94.9	84.5	74.5
45-65	29.9	26.6	23.4
65+	2.8	2.5	2.2
	<u>223.3 (9.1%)</u>	<u>198.8 (8.1%)</u>	<u>175.2 (7.3%)</u>
White			
16-19 yrs.	42.5	37.8	33.3
20-24	41.5	37.0	32.6
25-44	79.4	70.7	62.3
45-65	26.8	23.9	21.0
65+	2.7	2.4	2.1
	<u>192.9 (8.3%)</u>	<u>171.7 (7.4%)</u>	<u>151.3 (6.6%)</u>
Nonwhite			
16-19 yrs.	4.1	3.6	3.2
20-24	7.7	6.8	6.0
25-44	15.5	13.8	12.2
45-65	3.1	2.7	2.4
65+	0.1	0.1	0.1
	<u>30.4 (24.0%)</u>	<u>27.1 (21.4%)</u>	<u>23.8 (19.2%)</u>
Male			
16-19	21.9	19.5	17.2
20-24	28.9	25.7	22.7
25-44	56.2	50.0	44.1
45-64	16.6	14.7	13.0
65+	1.5	1.3	1.2
	<u>125.1 (9.0%)</u>	<u>111.3 (8.0%)</u>	<u>98.1 (7.2%)</u>
Female			
16-19 yrs.	24.6	21.9	19.3
20-24	20.3	18.0	15.9
25-44	38.8	34.5	30.4
45-64	13.3	11.9	10.4
65+	1.2	1.1	1.0
	<u>98.2 (9.2%)</u>	<u>87.4 (8.2%)</u>	<u>77.1 (7.4%)</u>

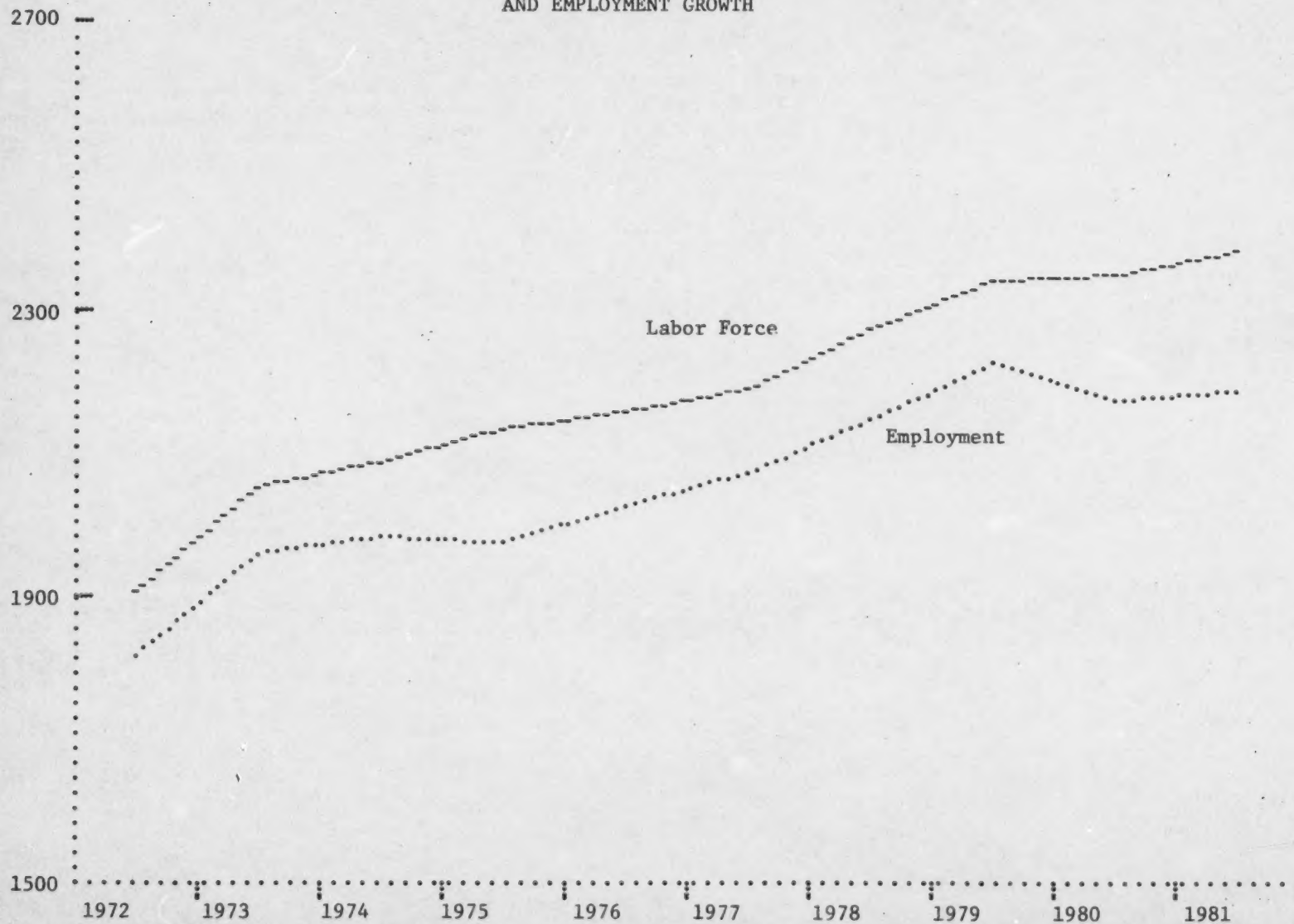
Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Projections Model

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
1981 and 1983

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1983 Low Est.</u>	<u>1983 High Est.</u>
Total			
16-19 yrs.	67.5%	65.9%	67.4%
20+	65.7%	64.2%	65.7%
	67.7%	66.1%	67.6%
White	67.9%	65.9%	67.4%
16-19 yrs.	66.4%	65.5%	67.1%
20+	68.1%	65.9%	67.4%
Nonwhite	55.7%	66.2%	67.7%
16-19 yrs.	46.2%	43.3%	44.3%
20+	56.8%	68.8%	70.3%
Male	79.6%	77.1%	78.9%
16-19 yrs.	65.7%	63.5%	64.9%
20+	81.2%	78.5%	80.2%
Female	56.3%	55.4%	56.7%
16-19 yrs.	65.8%	65.0%	66.5%
20+	55.3%	54.2%	55.8%

(Thous.)

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE
AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH



WI. EMPLOYMENT RATE

1977	53.57	53.47	53.48	53.77	54.22	54.38	54.30	54.47	54.52	54.51	54.71	54.78
1978	55.09	55.23	55.56	55.67	55.82	56.09	56.39	56.42	56.41	56.53	56.66	56.73
1979	56.54	56.99	57.14	57.32	57.51	57.57	57.46	57.28	57.30	57.58	57.48	57.41
1980	57.19	57.11	56.88	56.29	55.75	55.31	55.24	55.31	55.13	54.99	55.05	55.06
1981	55.37	54.97	54.81	54.89	54.83	54.45	54.82	54.69	54.84	54.32	53.98	53.62
1982	53.89	53.61	53.40	52.77	52.80	52.30	52.50	52.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

U.S. EMPLOYMENT RATE

1977	51.08	51.16	51.36	51.52	51.67	51.83	51.96	52.04	52.28	52.32	52.46	52.52
1978	52.59	52.72	52.97	53.37	53.49	53.65	53.72	53.82	53.85	53.94	54.11	54.20
1979	54.24	54.32	54.45	54.42	54.54	54.61	54.60	54.61	54.57	54.52	54.46	54.44
1980	54.45	54.48	54.41	54.31	54.02	53.73	53.56	53.66	53.75	53.80	53.85	53.85
1981	53.86	53.90	53.90	53.91	53.91	53.87	53.96	53.93	53.94	53.76	53.52	53.23
1982	52.80	52.75	52.60	52.41	52.31	52.17	52.02	51.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

The employment rate measures the portion of the 16 years old and older population which is employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs. The employment rate accounts for both labor market conditions and also population change on economic well-being.



WI. EMPLOYMENT INDEX

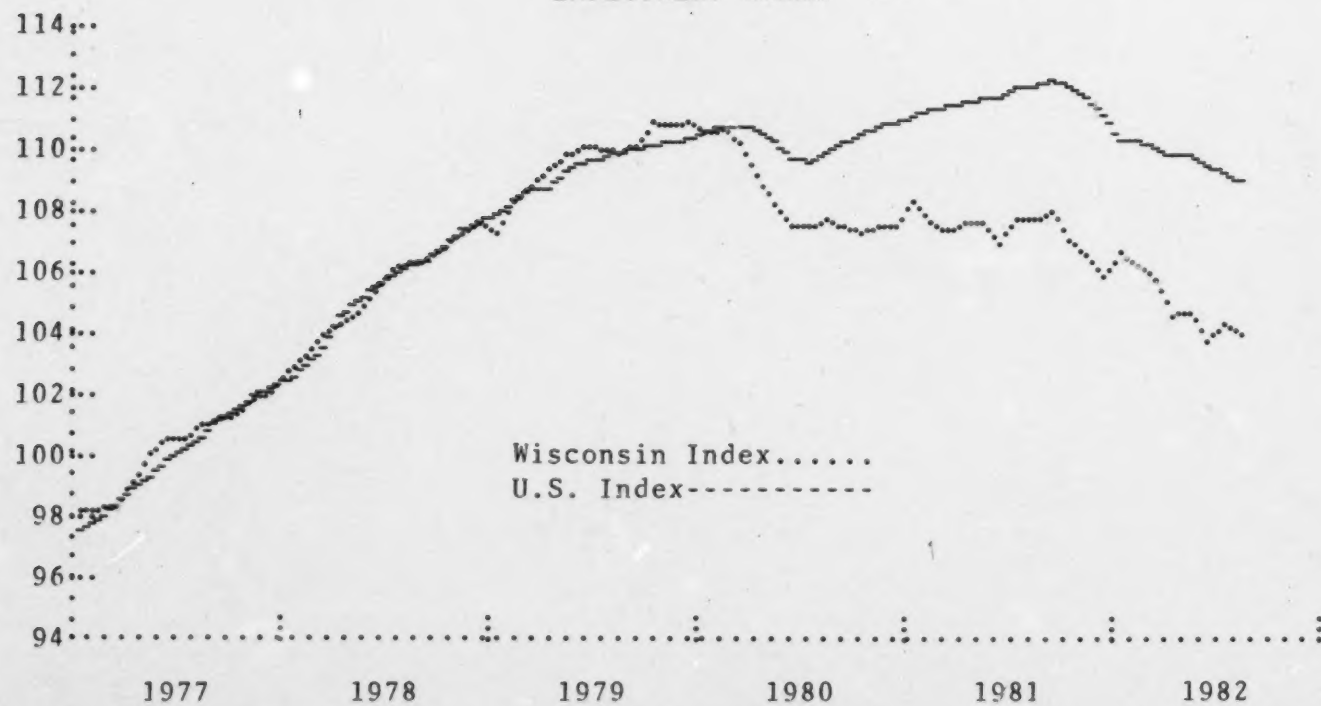
1977	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.9	99.8	100.3	100.3	100.7	100.9	101.0	101.5	101.7
1978	102.4	102.8	103.5	103.8	104.2	104.8	105.5	105.7	105.8	106.2	106.6	106.9
1979	106.6	107.6	108.1	108.6	109.0	109.3	109.2	109.1	109.3	110.0	109.9	110.0
1980	109.7	109.8	109.4	108.4	107.5	106.8	106.8	107.0	106.8	106.6	106.8	106.8
1981	107.6	106.9	106.7	106.9	106.9	106.3	107.1	107.0	107.3	106.4	105.9	105.3
1982	106.0	105.6	105.2	104.1	104.2	103.3	103.8	103.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

U.S. EMPLOYMENT INDEX

1977	97.7	98.0	98.5	99.0	99.4	99.9	100.3	100.6	101.2	101.5	101.9	102.2
1978	102.4	102.8	103.4	104.4	104.8	105.3	105.6	105.9	106.1	106.5	107.0	107.3
1979	107.5	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.8	109.1	109.2	109.4	109.5	109.6	109.7	109.8
1980	110.0	110.2	110.2	110.1	109.7	109.2	109.1	109.4	109.7	109.9	110.2	110.3
1981	110.5	110.7	110.8	110.9	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.4	111.6	111.4	111.0	110.5
1982	109.6	109.6	109.5	109.2	109.3	108.9	108.7	108.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The employment index compares nonfarm wage and salary employment over a period of time to similar employment in a base year. The base year is 1977 in this case. The index is, thus, a measure of employment now compared to employment in former years, a comparison over time. The index can be used to compare different areas if the same base is used in each area index.

EMPLOYMENT INDEX



Wisconsin Index.....
U.S. Index-----

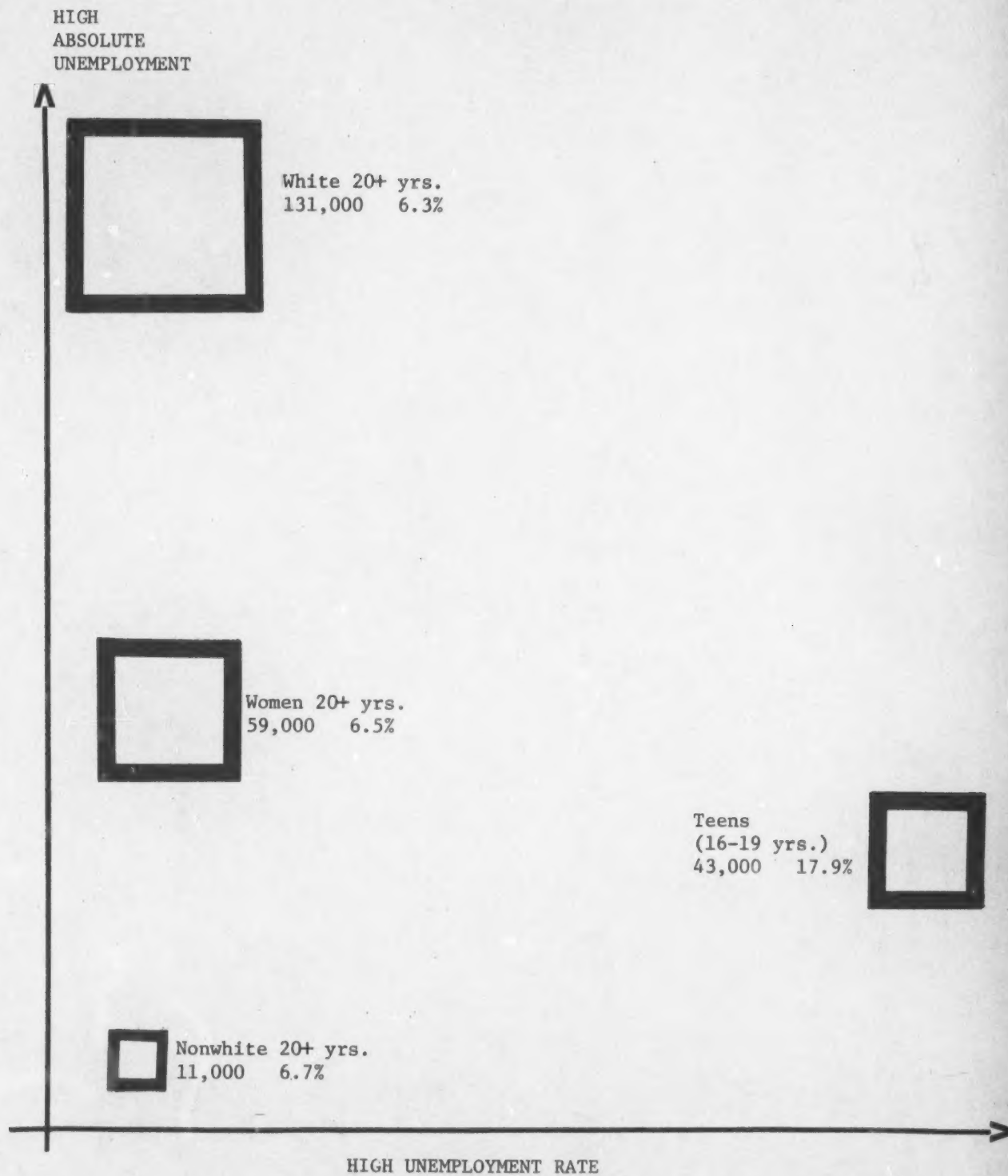
TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Annual Average Rates)

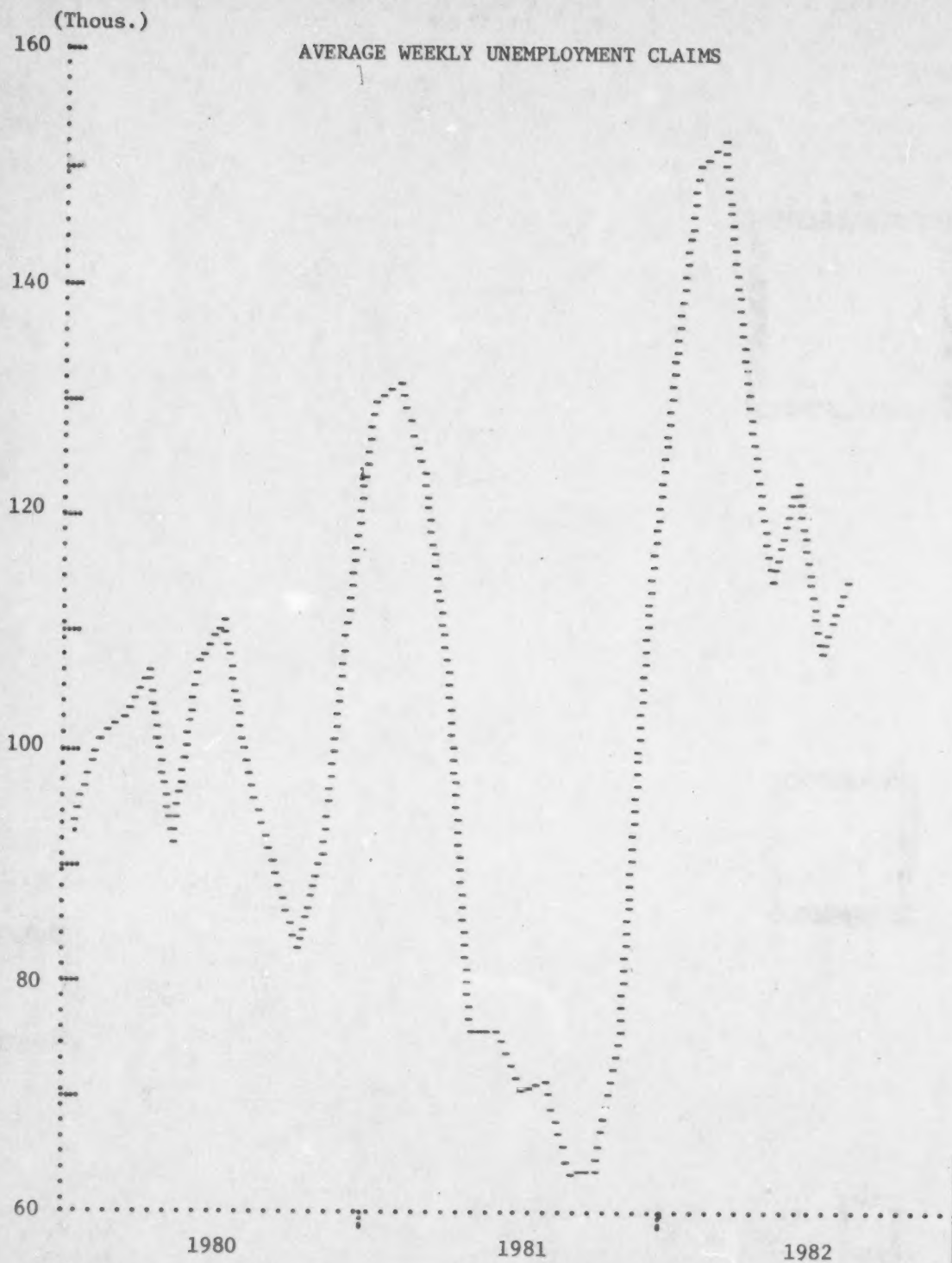
	<u>Wisconsin</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
1970	3.9%	4.9%
1971	4.6%	5.9%
1972	4.4%	5.6%
1973	4.1%	4.9%
1974	4.5%	5.6%
1975	7.0%	8.5%
1976	5.6%	7.7%
1977	4.9%	7.1%
1978	5.1%	6.1%
1979	4.5%	5.8%
1980	7.1%	7.1%
1981	7.8%	7.6%

1982 Seasonally Adjusted

Jan.	8.3%	8.5%
Feb.	8.8%	8.8%
Mar.	9.6%	9.0%
Apr.	10.5%	9.4%
May	11.0%	9.5%
Jun.	10.3%	9.5%

WISCONSIN 1981
CPS UNEMPLOYMENT





RATIO OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT TO TOTAL
UNEMPLOYMENT 1980 - U.S. DATA
(derived from Employment and Training
Report of the President, 1981 Table A-37)

	<u>U.S. Unempl., 15+ Weeks</u>	<u>U.S. Total Unempl.</u>	<u>% Long-term</u>
Total	1,829	7,448	24.6%
Male	1,167	4,156	28.1%
Female	662	3,292	20.1%
16-19	224	1,639	13.7%
20-24	397	1,765	22.5%
25-44	832	2,883	28.9%
45-64	348	1,072	32.5%
65+	24	97	24.7%
White	1,381	5,787	23.9%
Black & Other	450	1,661	27.1%

NATIONAL RATES OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT APPLIED
TO PROJECTED WISCONSIN UNEMPLOYMENT

	<u>Percent Long-term ^{1/} Unemployment, U.S.</u>	<u>Projected Wisconsin ^{2/} Unemployment, 1983</u>	<u>Wisconsin Long-term Unemployment, 1983</u>
Total	24.6%	198,800	48,900
Male	28.1%	111,300	31,300
Female	20.1%	87,400	17,600
16-19 yr. old	13.7%	41,400	5,700
20-24	22.5%	17,500	3,900
25-44	28.9%	110,800	32,000
45-54	32.5%	13,300	4,300
55 and older	32.5%	15,800	5,100
White	23.9%	171,700	41,000
Non-white	27.1%	27,100	7,300

^{1/} Long-term unemployment refers to 15 or more consecutive weeks of unemployment. The percentages are of total unemployed within each sex, age, and racial group, and are derived from the "Employment and Training Report of the President, 1981," Table A 37.

^{2/} Wisconsin unemployment figures are projected for 1983 in the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Projections for Wisconsin (medium estimate).

WISCONSIN SHIFT-SHARE ANALYSIS
(Jan.-Jul. 1980 Avg. to Jan.-Jul. 1982 Avg.)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Employment Growth (Thous.)</u>	<u>National Growth Element</u>	<u>Industry Mix Element</u>	<u>Wisconsin Competitive Element</u>
Construction	-15.7	1.1%	39.5%	59.4%
Manufacturing	-64.3	2.3%	52.9%	44.8%
Transportation Communication and Public Utilities	- 4.1	5.8%	23.2%	71.0%
Trade	- 8.8	12.7%	-103.6%	191.0%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	4.0	- 6.0%	108.0%	- 2.0%
Service	22.0	- 4.2%	113.2%	- 9.0%

Shift-share analysis identifies the impact of various economic forces on employment growth. The analysis ascribes employment growth in the state to three components: national growth, industry mix, and state competitive effect. The national growth element measures the state's share in the nation's economic growth. In this analysis, because national employment from 1980 to 1982 was small, the national element contributes relatively little to Wisconsin's employment change. The industry mix element attributes an industry's employment growth in the state to the health of that particular industry among all industries. This element was particularly significant in Wisconsin's Trade, in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate and in the state's Service industries. Note that in the state's Trade industries where there was employment loss, the minus percent of over one-hundred prevented that loss from being double of what it was. The state competitive element identifies the state's competitiveness in an industry compared to that same industry nationwide. This element is high in those Wisconsin industries which had employment loss.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT FORECAST

Influenced both by the condition of the national economy and by the structure of the state's economy, the job loss in Wisconsin is close to bottoming out. The dynamics of the recovery are, however, likely to result in some delay in sizable employment gains. Total non-farm employment is expected to increase by 2% from the fourth quarter of 1982 to the fourth quarter of 1983.

While the bulk of the job loss is certainly behind us, modest increases in the unemployment rate in the next few months are still possible. Often the unemployment rate increases slightly even after the recovery has commenced. Financially strained employers may continue to cut costs and shrink payrolls despite initial upturns in orders and production levels. They are reluctant to commit to a larger work force until an ongoing recovery is solidly in hand.

An additional factor will hamper job growth in the near term. Demand for plant and equipment is extremely weak for the following reasons: (1) existing plants have substantial excess capacity, as indicated by factory operating rates of less than 70%; (2) high interest rates have increased the cost of borrowing and made investment in capital assets less attractive relative to low-risk investments in financial instruments; and (3) uncertain future demand for final products calls any expansion plans into question. Under these circumstances current demand for new machinery and equipment and employment increases in the capital goods industries can lag the onset of the recovery by one or two quarters.

Total nonfarm employment should average 1.874 million this year, a decline from the average level last year. On an annual basis, total employment is projected at 1.875 million for 1983. However, this statistical average understates the job growth that can be expected in the next 12 to 18 months since we are already nearly at the bottom. From the fourth quarter this year to the fourth quarter of next year, the Wisconsin economy is projected to add 37,700 jobs. Employment growth from 1983 to 1984 is estimated at 74,300 or 4 percent.

Construction employment will not turn around quite so quickly, however. While residential construction activity should begin to pick up, non-residential building activity is expected to continue its decline into next year. Therefore, construction employment is forecast to be essentially flat, this year and next, at the 59,200 level. Construction employment in Wisconsin should grow by 11.4% in 1984.

Employment in durable goods manufacturing has continued its slide. The trough will probably appear in the first quarter of next year, when projected employment will be down to 299,600. Some industries in the durable goods sector are expected to revive sooner. These include lumber and wood products, and the stone, clay and glass industry, which will respond to new growth in construction outlays next year. Other durable goods industries, such as primary metals, fabricated metals, and machinery, may take longer to show signs of a turnaround. Employment in these industries is expected to show a trough in the first quarter of next year, as inventories continue to be worked off for the remainder of this year. New orders for non-defense goods are not expected to revive until next year.

Non-durable manufacturing employment in Wisconsin should also reach a low point by the first quarter of next year, at a level of 183,100, and begin to grow steadily through 1984. Average employment in non-durables is expected to be 185,700 this year, down from 193,000 last year.

In the non-manufacturing sector, employment has declined in the transportation and trade industries, in addition to construction. The service and financial industries have continued to gain in employment, but at much smaller rates of increase than in previous years. All non-manufacturing industries in Wisconsin are expected to show employment gains next year except for transportation, mining and government. Because of weakness in the capital goods sector, the upturn in Wisconsin will lag the national trend initially but significant job growth is not far off.

ACTUAL and PROJECTED LABOR FORCE CHANGES
BY PLACE of RESIDENCE
(Thousands)

	Actual 1980	Actual 1981	Projected 1982	Projected FFY1983	Numeric Change		
					Actual 1980-81	Projected 1981-82	Projected FFY1983
Civilian Labor Force	2339.0	2371.0	2380.0	2400.0	+32.0	+ 9.0	+20.0
Unemployment	167.0	185.0	224.0	218.7	+18.0	+39.0	- 5.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.0	7.8	9.4	9.1	+ 0.8	+ 1.6	- 0.3
Employment	2172.0	2186.0	2156.0	2181.3	+14.0	-30.0	+25.3

ACTUAL and EXPECTED
NONFARM WAGE and SALARY EMPLOYMENT CHANGES
BY PLACE of WORK
(Thousands)

	Employment				Numeric Change		
	Actual 1980	Actual 1981	Projected 1982	Projected FFY1983	Actual 1980-81	Projected 1981-82	Projected FFY1983
Mining	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.2	- .5	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Construction	70.1	60.7	52.7	62.7	- 9.4	- 8.0	+10.0
Durable Manufacturing	364.4	349.8	337.8	342.8	-14.6	-12.0	+ 5.0
Nondurable Mfg.	193.6	193.2	190.2	193.2	- 0.4	- 3.0	+ 3.0
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	92.1	90.8	87.8	90.8	- 1.3	- 3.0	- 3.0
Trade	436.8	432.4	428.4	438.4	- 4.4	- 4.0	-10.0
Fin., Ins., Real Estate	93.3	95.9	96.9	96.9	+ 2.6	+ 1.0	+ 0.0
Services	364.2	375.9	382.9	392.9	+11.7	+ 7.0	+10.0
Government	321.1	319.0	329.0	344.0	- 2.1	-10.0	+15.0
TOTAL	1938.1	1919.9	1887.7	1918.0	-18.2	-32.2	+30.0

FFY: Federal Fiscal Year. If not preceded with a FFY, time periods are calendar years.

Totals may not add due to rounding and Labor-Management disputes.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
Statewide Wisconsin 1980 and 1981

SIC	INDUSTRY	Total Civilian Non-Ag Employ 1981-Avg.	Total Civilian Non-Ag Employ 1980-Avg.	Absolute Change 1980-81	Percent Change 1980-81
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
	TOTAL, All Industries	1919.9	1938.1	18.2	- 0.9
...	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing				
...	Mining	2.1	2.6	- 0.5	-19.2
...	Contract Construction	60.7	70.1	- 9.4	-13.4
17	Special Trade Contractors				
...	Manufacturing	543.0	558.0	-15.0	- 2.7
20	Food and Kindred Products	65.3	64.9	0.4	0.6
21	Tobacco Manufactures				
22	Textile Manufactures	4.1	4.7	- 0.6	-12.8
23	Apparel and Textile Goods	6.4	6.5	- 0.1	- 1.5
24	Lumber and Wood Products	19.9	20.7	- 0.8	- 3.9
25	Furniture and Fixtures	9.3	9.6	- 0.3	- 3.1
26	Paper and Allied Products	48.1	47.8	0.3	0.6
27	Printing and Publishing	32.2	32.4	- 0.2	- 0.6
28	Chemicals and Allied Products	10.0	9.7	0.3	3.1
29	Petroleum and Coal Products				
30	Rubber and Plastic Products	17.5	17.6	- 0.1	- 0.6
31	Leather and Leather Products	9.4	9.4	0	0
32	Stone, Clay and Glass	8.2	9.1	- 0.9	- 9.9
33	Primary Metal Products	25.5	26.1	- 0.6	- 2.3
34	Fabricated Metal Products	56.7	58.4	- 1.7	- 2.9
35	Machinery except Electrical	118.7	125.7	- 7.0	- 5.6
36	Electric & Electronic Equipment	55.3	56.8	- 1.5	- 2.6
37	Transportation Equipment	33.3	34.7	- 1.4	- 4.0
38	Instruments & Related Products	12.2	12.4	- 0.2	- 1.6
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.9	10.9	0	0
...	All Other Durable Goods				
...	All Other Nondurable Goods	0.3	0.4	- 0.1	-25.0
...	Transportation & Public Utilities	90.8	92.1	- 1.3	- 1.4
...	Wholesale Trade	98.5	96.7	1.8	1.9
...	Retail Trade	334.0	340.1	- 6.1	- 1.8
53	General Merchandise Store				
58	Eating & Drinking Places				
...	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	95.9	93.3	2.6	2.8
...	Services	375.9	364.2	11.7	3.2
72	Personal Services				
73	Business Services				
80	Health Services				
...	Government	319.0	321.1	- 2.1	- 0.6
...	Non-Classified Establishments				

SOURCE: BLS 790 Data

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC BASE
Statewide Wisconsin 1981

SIC (A)	INDUSTRY (B)	Civilian	Local	National	Coefficient of	
		Non-Ag Employ 1981-AA (C)	Percent of Total Employ (D)	Percent of Total Employ (E)	Specialization D E (F)	
	TOTAL, All Industries	1919.9	100.0	100.0		1.00
...	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing					
...	Mining	2.1	0.1	1.2		.08
...	Contract Construction	60.7	3.2	4.7		.68
17	Special Trade Contractors					
...	Manufacturing	543.0	28.3	22.1		1.28
20	Food and Kindred Products	65.3	3.4	1.8		1.89
21	Tobacco Manufactures			0.08		--
22	Textile Manufactures	4.1	0.2	0.9		.22
23	Apparel and Textile Goods	6.4	0.3	1.4		.21
24	Lumber and Wood Products	19.9	1.0	0.7		1.43
25	Furniture and Fixtures	9.3	0.5	0.5		1.0
26	Paper and Allied Products	48.1	2.5	0.8		3.12
27	Printing and Publishing	32.2	1.7	1.4		1.21
28	Chemicals and Allied Products	10.0	0.5	1.2		.42
29	Petroleum and Coal Products			0.2		--
30	Rubber and Plastic Products	17.5	0.9	0.8		1.12
31	Leather and Leather Products	9.4	0.5	0.3		1.67
32	Stone, Clay and Glass	8.2	0.4	0.7		.57
33	Primary Metal Products	25.5	1.3	1.2		1.08
34	Fabricated Metal Products	56.7	3.0	1.7		1.76
35	Machinery except Electrical	118.7	6.2	2.7		2.30
36	Electric & Electronic Equipment	55.3	2.9	2.3		1.26
37	Transportation Equipment	33.3	1.7	2.0		.85
38	Instruments & Related Products	12.2	0.6	0.8		.75
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.9	0.6	0.5		1.20
...	All Other Durable Goods					
...	All Other Nondurable Goods	0.3	0.02			--
...	Transportation & Public Utilities	90.8	4.7	5.6		.84
...	Wholesale Trade	98.5	5.1	5.8		.88
...	Retail Trade	334.0	17.4	16.8		1.04
53	General Merchandise Store					
58	Eating & Drinking Places					
...	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	95.9	5.0	5.8		.86
...	Services	375.9	19.6	20.3		.97
72	Personal Services					
73	Business Services					
80	Health Services					
...	Government	319.0	16.6	17.5		.95
...	Non-Classified Establishments					

SOURCE: CES 790 Estimates

COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS
Statewide Wisconsin 1980 and 1981

SIC (A)	INDUSTRY (B)	Business Estab- lishments 1981 1st Qtr. (C)	Business Estab- lishments 1980 1st Qtr. (D)	% Change in Bus. lishments 1980-81 1st Qtr. (E)	Covered Employment 1981-March (F)
	TOTAL, All Industries	102160	101197	1.0	1835496
...	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1557	1479	5.3	9765
...	Mining	202	197	2.5	1818
...	Contract Construction	12384	12805	-3.3	54949
17	Special Trade Contractors				
...	Manufacturing	8627	8477	1.8	534495
20	Food and Kindred Products	1077	1079	-0.2	59345
21	Tobacco Manufactures	2	2	0	xx
22	Textile Manufactures	41	42	-2.4	3872
23	Apparel and Textile Goods	159	156	1.9	6069
24	Lumber and Wood Products	1105	1058	4.4	20115
25	Furniture and Fixtures	197	190	3.7	9555
26	Paper and Allied Products	214	214	0	47000
27	Printing and Publishing	1123	1123	0	32135
28	Chemicals and Allied Products	235	227	3.5	9860
29	Petroleum and Coal Products	29	29	0	324
30	Rubber and Plastic Products	309	306	1.0	17552
31	Leather and Leather Products	105	108	-2.8	9342
32	Stone, Clay and Glass	395	390	1.3	7959
33	Primary Metal Products	217	219	-0.9	25491
34	Fabricated Metal Products	869	829	4.8	56416
35	Machinery except Electrical	1653	1619	2.1	119102
36	Electric & Electronic Equipment	316	298	6.0	55086
37	Transportation Equipment	145	156	-7.1	32579
38	Instruments & Related Products	150	153	-2.0	12089
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	286	279	3.6	10596
...	Transportation & Public Util.	4539	4429	2.5	80746
...	Wholesale Trade	9423	9001	4.7	96120
...	Retail Trade	27644	28073	-1.5	322105
53	General Merchandise Store				
58	Eating & Drinking Places				
...	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	8121	8000	1.5	93982
...	Services	26066	25166	3.6	342004
72	Personal Services				
73	Business Services				
80	Health Services				
...	Government	3597	3570	0.8	299512
...	Non-Classified Establishments				

SOURCE: ES 202 Data

EARNINGS AND HOURS (Unadjusted)	Average Weekly			Average Weekly		
	Earnings			Hours		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
JULY						
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	\$ 373	\$ 369	\$ 351	40.0	39.5	40.2
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	379	371	357	39.9	39.5	40.2
Durable Goods	382	370	361	39.5	39.0	39.9
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	276	269	249	39.4	38.9	38.3
Furniture and Fixtures	259	272	268	37.6	39.7	39.6
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	380	353	343	41.7	40.1	41.5
Primary Metal Industries	350	338	361	38.2	36.7	39.6
Iron and Steel Foundries	351	332	358	38.4	36.6	40.0
Fabricated Metal Products	356	362	347	37.9	38.5	38.9
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	364	375	342	39.6	40.2	40.1
Metal Stampings	322	348	353	34.0	36.8	37.5
Machinery (Except Electrical)	429	414	404	40.0	39.2	40.8
Engines and Turbines	474	431	436	42.3	39.0	42.4
Farm Machinery and Equip.	488	477	447	41.1	40.8	41.3
Const. and Related Mach.	437	432	410	38.5	39.5	39.3
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	416	422	399	38.5	39.1	40.4
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal)	408	402	383	40.2	40.3	40.4
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	438	422	436	39.2	38.1	40.7
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	357	350	332	39.1	38.8	40.0
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	362	367	364	37.4	38.3	42.1
Transportation Equipment	515	492	457	42.1	40.7	40.5
Instruments and Related Prod.	299	314	279	39.2	40.1	39.3
Nondurable Goods	359	367	334	40.9	40.3	40.5
Food and Kindred Products	345	375	321	41.3	40.0	40.1
Meat Products	395	413	395	38.7	39.2	39.1
Dairy Products	342	342	318	40.7	40.6	40.1
Textile Mill Products	255	260	238	39.4	38.1	37.5
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	200	199	195	36.5	36.1	37.2
Paper and Allied Products	432	429	414	44.0	43.8	44.5
Pulp and Paper Mills	465	463	444	45.5	45.3	45.7
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	399	389	360	38.3	38.1	38.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	390	394	381	39.6	40.1	41.2
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	298	296	262	39.0	38.9	38.5
Leather and Leather Products.	240	246	230	38.4	38.5	38.7

EARNINGS AND HOURS (Unadjusted) JULY	Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	9.31	9.34	8.74	9.07	9.10	8.45
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	9.51	9.39	8.89	9.26	9.15	8.59
Durable Goods	9.68	9.49	9.03	9.49	9.33	8.77
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	7.02	6.92	6.48	6.87	6.80	6.33
Furniture and Fixtures	6.90	6.87	6.78	-	6.84	6.69
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	9.11	8.80	8.27	8.94	8.64	8.03
Primary Metal Industries	9.17	9.19	9.12	8.91	8.96	8.82
Iron and Steel Foundries	9.14	9.07	8.95	8.79	8.77	8.66
Fabricated Metal Products	9.39	9.40	8.92	9.14	9.14	8.58
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	9.21	9.34	8.52	9.06	9.16	8.25
Metal Stampings	9.47	9.47	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.19
Machinery (Except Electrical)	10.72	10.56	9.91	10.64	10.45	9.66
Engines and Turbines	11.20	11.03	10.30	11.13	10.94	10.14
Farm Machinery and Equip.	11.89	11.68	10.82	-	11.58	10.70
Const. and Related Mach.	11.34	10.93	10.43	11.28	10.84	10.14
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	10.82	10.79	9.86	10.70	10.78	9.50
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal)	10.16	9.96	9.48	9.91	9.65	9.12
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	11.19	11.07	10.72	11.06	10.96	10.32
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	9.12	9.00	8.31	9.00	8.90	8.09
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	9.68	9.58	8.65	9.60	9.48	8.31
Transportation Equipment	12.26	12.09	11.30	11.72	11.78	10.95
Instruments and Related Prod.	7.63	7.83	7.10	7.54	7.67	6.96
Nondurable Goods	8.77	9.11	8.23	8.42	8.74	7.87
Food and Kindred Products	8.36	9.38	8.01	7.98	8.91	7.65
Meat Products	10.23	10.55	10.10	9.87	10.16	9.76
Dairy Products	8.40	8.43	7.92	8.10	8.11	7.64
Textile Mill Products	6.47	6.82	6.35	6.19	6.52	6.09
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	5.47	5.50	5.23	5.45	5.46	5.16
Paper and Allied Products	9.82	9.79	9.30	9.38	9.38	8.79
Pulp and Paper Mills	10.23	10.21	9.72	9.72	9.74	9.15
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	10.43	10.23	9.46	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.86	9.83	9.24	9.75	9.72	9.02
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	7.63	7.61	6.79	7.46	7.42	6.60
Leather and Leather Products.	6.25	6.39	5.95	6.16	6.23	5.76

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers (Unadjusted) JULY	Average Weekly						Average Hourly Earnings				
	Earnings			Hours			Including O.T.			Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	\$333	\$334	\$318	38.9	39.3	39.6	8.55	8.50	8.02	-	-
Wisconsin	373	369	351	40.0	39.5	40.2	9.31	9.34	8.74	9.07	9.10
<i>Selected Areas</i>											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet- Winnebago-Outagamie)	362	360	354	40.8	40.3	42.0	8.87	8.93	8.45	8.58	8.63
Beloit (City)	382	350	320	41.9	40.6	39.0	9.12	8.61	8.20	8.77	-
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	358	357	324	40.6	40.7	40.0	8.81	8.79	8.09	8.49	8.50
Fond du Lac (County)	349	365	316	42.4	41.9	39.2	8.23	8.71	8.05	7.75	8.55
Green Bay (Brown County)	412	408	369	43.0	42.3	41.8	9.59	9.65	8.82	9.10	9.24
Janesville (City)	464	468	433	40.1	39.6	38.8	11.58	11.81	11.16	11.27	11.67
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	397	394	372	40.1	39.6	39.0	9.90	9.95	9.53	9.61	9.80
Kenosha (County)	499	431	425	42.2	39.1	40.9	11.82	11.04	10.39	10.99	10.46
La Crosse (County)	323	319	305	37.6	37.6	40.9	8.59	8.47	7.47	8.28	8.19
Madison (Dane County)	375	381	345	40.8	39.7	40.0	9.18	9.58	8.63	8.71	9.20
Manitowoc (County)	270	295	266	34.8	38.3	37.2	7.76	7.70	7.15	7.70	7.61
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee- Waukesha-Washington)	417	410	387	39.9	39.4	40.0	10.46	10.38	9.67	10.20	10.14
Racine (County)	399	391	375	39.3	39.1	39.1	10.16	9.99	9.58	10.08	9.84
Sheboygan (County)	354	341	310	40.0	37.9	37.5	8.85	9.00	8.28	8.74	8.83
Wausau (Marathon County)	355	373	366	39.4	41.7	42.3	9.00	8.96	8.63	8.58	8.53

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. (Unadjusted) JULY	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	18,720.0	19,035.0	20,246.0	-1.7	-7.5
Wisconsin	503.0	494.1	559.1	1.8	-10.0
<i>Selected Areas</i>					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet- Winnebago-Outagamie)	43.8	43.3	48.0	1.2	-8.8
Beloit (City)	6.7	6.8	7.6	-1.5	-11.8
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	9.0	9.0	9.3	0.0	-3.2
Fond du Lac (County)	10.5	10.5	11.0	0.0	-4.5
Green Bay (Brown County)	21.8	21.1	22.9	3.3	-4.8
Janesville (City)	9.0	8.9	11.0	1.1	-18.2
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	17.8	17.8	20.7	0.0	-14.0
Kenosha (County)	16.2	12.1	16.6	33.9	-2.4
La Crosse (County)	10.2	10.2	10.6	0.0	-3.8
Madison (Dane County)	19.5	19.8	20.7	-1.5	-5.8
Manitowoc (County)	11.1	11.4	15.2	-2.6	-27.0
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee- Waukesha-Washington)	169.9	172.4	196.9	-1.5	-13.7
Racine (County)	23.4	23.6	27.8	-0.8	-15.8
Sheboygan (County)	18.0	17.6	18.8	2.3	-4.3
Wausau (Marathon County)	10.9	10.9	12.3	0.0	-11.4

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK: BY OCCUPATION

Occupational Employment Analysis

	<u>1974 Employment</u>		<u>1974-85 Projected Growth</u>		
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Total Employment</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>	<u>Percent of Total Growth</u>
TOTAL	1,978,110	100.0	195,890	9.9	100.0
Professional, Technical and Kindred*	262,090	13.2	30,130	11.49	15.4
Managers, Officials	183,570	9.3	26,800	14.6	13.7
Sales	113,500	5.7	14,250	12.6	7.3
Clerical	282,970	14.3	38,120	13.47	19.5
Craft Workers	250,230	12.7	30,370	12.1	15.55
Operatives	358,370	18.1	21,640	6.0	11.0
Service Workers	250,080	12.6	41,940	16.8	21.4
Laborers, Except Farm	86,360	4.4	9,220	10.7	4.7
Farmers and Farm Workers	190,940	9.7	(-16,580)	(- 8.7)	(- 8.5)

*Census Occupational Codes

Note: Projected growth figures are listed here, but these figures do not include replacement openings. The latter data is not available; for a further explanation, please refer to source publication: Wisconsin Employment: Occupational Projections to 1985.

It should be noted that under normal circumstances replacement needs (arising from labor force separations due to retirements, deaths, women leaving the labor force to raise families, etc.) will account for a far larger number of job openings than those which occur as a result of expansion or growth. In some occupational areas, as many as nine or ten times the openings will result from replacement needs as from growth; yet these estimates are difficult to quantify, inasmuch as they vary considerably from occupation to occupation and fluctuate with the business cycle.

Even in large occupations with stable or declining growth, such as certain clerical occupations, more openings will be generated through replacement need than other occupations may have through growth.

Please note also that projected growth figures are employment growth, not occupational demand. They represent the point at which supply and demand intersect, and thus do not reflect either an oversupply of trained workers or an unmet demand.

APPLICANTS AND NON-AGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

The Wisconsin Job Service, through its Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), compiles statistics which show how many applicants registered at Job Service offices through the fiscal year (FY) 1981 (October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981.) This table includes: an occupational category breakout; applicant characteristics; and non-agricultural job openings received by Job Service offices during the October-September period.

A number of useful facts and comparison can be drawn. For example, the occupational category breakout shows that the number of applicants far exceeds the number of job openings in all categories during this period. It shows which occupational categories have the greatest number of applicants, and which have the greatest number of job openings. Applicant characteristics such as age and sex can be related to different occupational categories; and job openings received in FY '81 can be compared to openings filled, unfilled, and unfilled for 30 days or more.

As with Job Service openings, applicants registered with the Wisconsin Job Service may be representative of all job applicants in a given Job Service area, with some exceptions. In general, these exceptions are the self-employed; and some skilled, union, and professional applicants whose jobs are often obtained through their own organizations. Individual Job Service offices vary as to the number of applicants and the types of occupations represented.

APPLICANTS AND NON-AGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES
State of Wisconsin
September 1981

Occupation	ACTIVE APPLICANT FILE							NON-AGRICULTURAL OPENINGS		
	Total	Female	Veteran	Age Groups		Minor-ity	Econom-ically Disad-vant-aged	Openings Filled	Unfilled Total	Openings 30 days or more
				Under 22	45 and older					
TOTAL OF ALL OCCUPATIONS	183394	81462	27282	48610	23305	27672	56009	64763	9862	7046
Professional, Technical & Managerial	19476	8850	3758	1008	3150	1653	2856	3792	2919	2606
Clerical and Sales	34010	26339	2780	8154	5358	3913	8724	15085	1879	992
Clerical	25593	22042	1542	5818	3800	3367	7001	11964	1134	535
Sales	8417	4297	1238	2336	1558	546	1723	3121	745	457
Service	25595	16407	2092	8165	4141	5657	10833	18455	2017	1353
Domestic Services	2203	1688	22	1071	450	366	947	4697	233	139
Other Service Workers	23392	14719	2070	7094	3691	5291	9886	13758	1784	1214
Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry & Related	2833	421	420	1177	290	314	1048	4386	328	268
Processing	6314	1980	843	1581	714	1449	1649	3556	624	505
Machine Trades	15257	2674	3840	2922	1901	2158	4063	2978	496	346
Benchwork	9769	6135	926	1858	1394	1930	3151	3073	399	239
Structural Work	17832	1087	5148	3148	2163	2383	5121	4340	509	314
Miscellaneous	27594	5456	5488	8053	2919	4314	9274	8971	696	416
Transportation	7155	612	2281	1198	1046	711	2115	1843	209	137
Packaging and Material Handling	19646	4652	2951	6734	1750	3500	6949	6608	413	241
Other Miscellaneous	793	192	256	121	123	103	210	520	54	38

JOB SERVICE NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED
FY 1981 (ending Sept. 30, 1981)

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
TOTAL	93,245	100.0
Professional, Technical and Managerial	10,189	10.9
Clerical and Sales	23,632	25.3
Service	25,173	27.0
Agriculture and Related	4,383	4.7
Processing	3,782	4.1
Machine Trades	4,845	5.2
Bench Work	4,038	4.3
Structural Work	6,067	6.5
Transportation, Material Handling and Miscellaneous	10,958	11.8

Source: ESARS Table 96

COMPARISON OF JOB SERVICE APPLICATIONS TO JOB
SERVICE NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED
FY 1981 (ending Sept. 30, 1981)

	<u>Active Applications</u>	<u>Openings Received</u>	<u>Ratio Column 1 to Column 2</u>
TOTAL	504,158	93,245	5.41:1
Professional, Technical and Managerial	50,043	10,198	4.91:1
Clerical and Sales	92,716	23,632	3.92:1
Service	64,968	25,173	2.58:1
Agriculture and Related	8,988	4,383	2.05:1
Processing	17,862	3,782	4.72:1
Machine Trades	43,642	4,845	9.01:1
Bench Work	29,346	4,038	7.27:1
Structural Work	54,467	6,067	8.98:1
Transportation, Material Handling and Miscellaneous	75,825	10,958	6.92:1

Source: ESARS Table 96

JOB SERVICE DISTRICTS

- DISTRICT OFFICE
- OTHER OFFICE



**JOB
SERVICE**
WISCONSIN

POVERTY LEVEL POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1980

	<u>Poverty Level</u>	<u>14+Population</u>	<u>% Poverty Level</u>	
Male	129,000	1,743,000	7.4%	
Female	200,000	1,944,000	10.3%	
Total	329,000	3,687,000		8.9%

	<u>At or Below 70% LLSIL*</u>	<u>14+ Population</u>	<u>% At or Below LLSIL</u>	
Male	140,000	1,743,000	8.0%	
Female	208,000	1,944,000	10.7%	
Total	348,000	3,687,000	9.4%	

84.9% of 14 years and older population are under 65 years of age. Applying that to income levels is risky because the elderly, on fixed incomes, sustain more than their share of poverty. The errors however, are probably not of great magnitude.

	<u>At or Below 70% LLSIL</u>	<u>14-65 Population</u>	<u>% At or Below LLSIL</u>	
Male	118,860	1,538,000	7.7%	
Female	176,590	1,650,000	10.7%	
Total	295,450	3,188,000	9.3%	

The number of poverty level population and near poverty level population of Wisconsin are estimated by the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations of the University of Michigan and Wayne State University. The data are prepared for CETA eligibility estimates under contract with the U.S. Department of Labor.

*Lower Living Standard Income Level

JT:LMI118:01

APPENDIX

BALANCE OF STATE - 1983 PROJECTIONS

	GENERAL POPULATION	CETA ELIGIBLE	UNEMPLOYED 15+ WEEKS	POVERTY LEVEL	AFDC RECIPIENTS
POPULATION	1897298	99567	50742	76591	11948
MALE POP.	937645	42319	29376	32556	3411
FEMALE POP.	959653	57248	21366	44035	8537
19 & UNDER	626108	24903	7532	19155	4322
20 - 21	72097	8358	4431	6428	633
22 - 44	612827	50581	25922	38911	5693
45 - 54	182141	9752	5546	7501	941
55+ OVER	404124	5973	7310	4595	359
WHITE NONHISPANIC	1864682	92398	42810	70971	11680
BLACK	2161	398	750	458	30
HISPANIC	9668	1585	2561	1218	67
AMERICAN INDIAN	14629	3664	2690	2778	171
OTHER MINORITY	6158	1522	1931	1170	0

DANE CO. - 1983 PROJECTIONS

	GENERAL POPULATION	CETA ELIGIBLE	UNEMPLOYED 15+ WEEKS	POVERTY LEVEL	AFDC RECIPIENTS
POPULATION	336777	18825	7387	14481	1742
MALE POP.	164684	8001	4277	6155	497
FEMALE POP.	172093	10824	3110	8326	1245
19 & UNDER	111136	4411	1102	3393	605
20 - 21	12798	1481	648	1139	89
22 - 44	108779	10076	3791	7751	798
45 - 54	32331	1727	810	1328	132
55+ OVER	71734	1130	1069	869	50
WHITE NONHISPANIC	321735	15894	6318	12226	1675
BLACK	5921	962	421	740	48
HISPANIC	3414	559	243	430	17
AMERICAN INDIAN	769	190	55	146	0
OTHER MINORITY	4938	1220	351	938	2

MARATHON CO. - 1983 PROJECTIONS

	GENERAL POPULATION	CETA ELIGIBLE	UNEMPLOYED 15+ WEEKS	POVERTY LEVEL	AFDC RECIPIENTS
POPULATION	117273	5974	3420	4595	684
MALE POP.	58132	2539	1980	1953	195
FEMALE POP.	59141	3435	1440	2642	489
19 & UNDER	38700	1536	510	1182	238
20 - 21	4456	516	300	397	35
22 - 44	37879	2962	1755	2278	313
45 - 54	11258	602	375	463	52
55+ OVER	24979	358	495	275	20
WHITE NONHISPANIC	116215	5741	2925	4416	681
BLACK	40	7	19	5	0
HISPANIC	296	48	138	37	3
AMERICAN INDIAN	345	85	161	65	0
OTHER MINORITY	377	93	176	72	0

MILWAUKEE CO. - 1983 PROJECTIONS

	GENERAL POPULATION	CETA ELIGIBLE	UNEMPLOYED 15+ WEEKS	POVERTY LEVEL	AFDC RECIPIENTS
POPULATION	923227	67646	29617	52035	16799
MALE POP.	440656	28750	17147	22115	4795
FEMALE POP.	482571	38896	12470	29920	12004
19 & UNDER	304665	12091	4417	9301	5839
20 - 21	35083	4059	2598	3122	854
22 - 44	298202	42701	15198	32847	7688
45 - 54	88630	4736	3248	3643	1271
55+ OVER	196647	4059	4287	3122	483
WHITE NONHISPANIC	738736	36494	25330	28072	12460
BLACK	142968	23232	3322	17871	3888
HISPANIC	28073	4598	652	3537	434
AMERICAN INDIAN	5582	1379	130	1061	7
OTHER MINORITY	7868	1943	183	1495	10

N.W. CEP - 1983 PROJECTIONS

	GENERAL POPULATION	CETA ELIGIBLE	UNEMPLOYED 15+ WEEKS	POVERTY LEVEL	AFDC RECIPIENTS
POPULATION	171982	9595	4991	7382	1659
MALE POP.	85760	4078	2889	3136	474
FEMALE POP.	86222	5517	2102	4242	1185
19 & UNDER	56754	2252	744	1732	577
20 - 21	6534	757	438	582	85
22 - 44	55550	5127	2562	3944	761
45 - 54	16511	882	549	678	125
55+ OVER	36633	577	722	443	47
WHITE NONHISPANIC	166130	8208	4269	6314	1647
BLACK	215	34	48	27	3
HISPANIC	472	77	130	61	4
AMERICAN INDIAN	4675	1156	424	889	5
OTHER MINORITY	490	120	120	92	0

OUTAGAMIE CO. - 1983 PROJECTIONS

	GENERAL POPULATION	CETA ELIGIBLE	UNEMPLOYED 15+ WEEKS	POVERTY LEVEL	AFDC RECIPIENTS
POPULATION	134147	7210	3625	5546	670
MALE POP.	65652	3064	2099	2357	191
FEMALE POP.	68495	4146	1526	3189	479
19 & UNDER	44269	1757	541	1352	233
20 - 21	5098	590	318	454	34
22 - 44	43329	3742	1860	2878	307
45 - 54	12878	688	398	529	51
55+ OVER	28573	433	525	333	19
WHITE NONHISPANIC	130871	6465	3100	4973	665
BLACK	65	11	10	8	1
HISPANIC	709	116	114	89	3
AMERICAN INDIAN	1685	416	270	320	1
OTHER MINORITY	817	202	131	155	0

ROCK CO. - 1983 PROJECTIONS

	GENERAL POPULATION	CETA ELIGIBLE	UNEMPLOYED 15+ WEEKS	POVERTY LEVEL	AFDC RECIPIENTS
POPULATION	142855	7919	5335	6092	1450
MALE POP.	70256	3366	3089	2589	414
FEMALE POP.	72599	4553	2246	3502	1036
19 & UNDER	47142	1871	796	1439	504
20 - 21	5428	628	468	483	74
22 - 44	46142	4212	2738	3240	664
45 - 54	13714	733	585	564	110
55+ OVER	30428	475	772	365	42
WHITE NONHISPANIC	136019	6719	4563	5168	1364
BLACK	4812	782	543	602	76
HISPANIC	982	161	111	124	9
AMERICAN INDIAN	276	68	31	52	0
OTHER MINORITY	756	189	87	145	1

TRI-COUNTY - 1983 PROJECTIONS

	GENERAL POPULATION	CETA ELIGIBLE	UNEMPLOYED 15+ WEEKS	POVERTY LEVEL	AFDC RECIPIENTS
POPULATION	374627	22483	11697	17295	3607
MALE POP.	182834	9556	6772	7350	1030
FEMALE POP.	191793	12927	4925	9944	2577
19 & UNDER	123627	4907	1744	3775	1254
20 - 21	14235	1647	1026	1266	183
22 - 44	121005	12660	6002	9739	1650
45 - 54	35964	1921	1283	1478	273
55+ OVER	79796	1348	1693	1037	103
WHITE NONHISPANIC	341857	16887	10004	12990	3191
BLACK	17446	2835	805	2180	302
HISPANIC	12314	2017	693	1551	113
AMERICAN INDIAN	898	222	56	171	0
OTHER MINORITY	2112	522	139	401	1

WINNEFOND - 1983 PROJECTIONS

	GENERAL POPULATION	CETA ELIGIBLE	UNEMPLOYED 15+ WEEKS	POVERTY LEVEL	AFDC RECIPIENTS
POPULATION	224189	11588	6020	8914	1375
MALE POP.	109497	4925	3485	3789	392
FEMALE POP.	114692	6663	2535	5126	983
19 & UNDER	73983	2936	897	2258	478
20 - 21	8519	985	528	757	70
22 - 44	72413	5821	3089	4477	629
45 - 54	21522	1150	661	884	104
55+ OVER	47752	696	871	536	39
WHITE NONHISPANIC	220747	10905	5149	8389	1361
BLACK	513	84	126	64	5
HISPANIC	1495	245	388	188	9
AMERICAN INDIAN	689	170	171	130	0
OTHER MINORITY	745	184	185	142	0

W-O-W - 1983 PROJECTIONS

	GENERAL POPULATION	CETA ELIGIBLE	UNEMPLOYED 15+ WEEKS	POVERTY LEVEL	AFDC RECIPIENTS
POPULATION	468229	24571	9507	18901	1489
MALE POP.	232917	10442	5504	8032	425
FEMALE POP.	235312	14129	4003	10868	1064
19 & UNDER	154516	6132	1418	4716	518
20 - 21	17793	2059	834	1584	75
22 - 44	151239	12504	4879	9619	680
45 - 54	44950	2402	1044	1848	113
55+ OVER	99733	1474	1376	1134	43
WHITE NONHISPANIC	458089	22629	8131	17406	1466
BLACK	1339	218	184	167	6
HISPANIC	5417	887	722	682	17
AMERICAN INDIAN	758	188	118	145	0
OTHER MINORITY	2626	649	354	499	0